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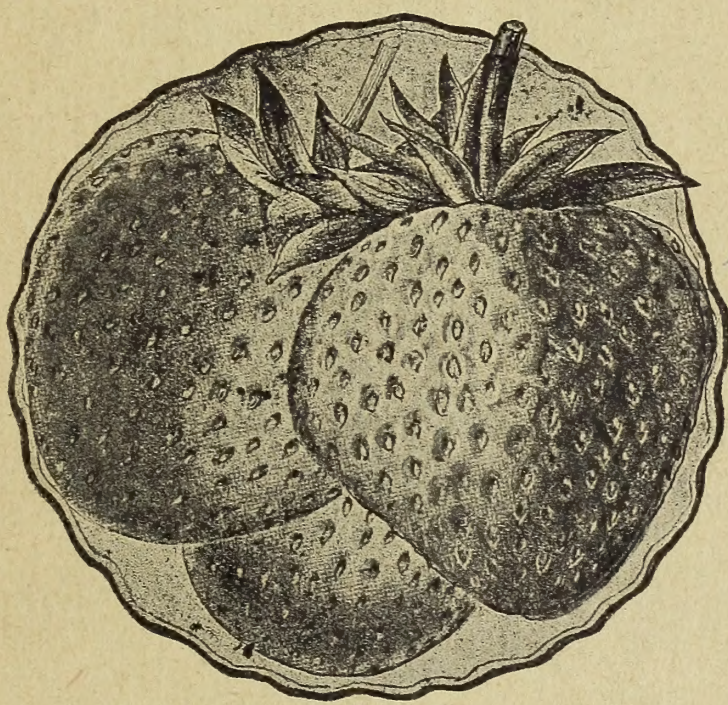
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1904

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1904

**SMITH'S**  
"Twenty-Second Annual"  
**CATALOGUE**  
and Price List of Berry Plants.



SALES YARDS—1902-1904 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

**B. F. SMITH,**  
LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS.

POST OFFICE DRAWER C.



## UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Lawrence, Kansas, Feb. 3, 1904

### Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have inspected the growing nursery stock and premises of THE HIGHLAND FRUIT FARM, B. F. Smith proprietor, situated at Lawrence, Kansas, and have found thereon no indications of the presence of the San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1, 1904.

S. J. HUNTER,

State Inspector of Nurseries.

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## J. W. ADAMS & CO.

THE REAL ESTATE MEN of Eastern Kansas, agents for lands in Texas Missouri, and Western Kansas: prices ranging from three dollars up. We have well improved farms in Douglas County, Kansas to sell at thirty-five to forty dollars per acre, near Lawrence, county seat, with 12,000 inhabitants, \$80,000 court house, State university, Haskell Indian school, with a Federal building going up this spring, three trunk line rail roads, with the Orient building theirs, water power and factories. These lands will double in value in a few years in and around Lawrence.

Correspondence solicited.

J. W. ADAMS & CO.

References:—The Watkins National Bank,  
Merchants National Bank,  
Lawrence National Bank.

LAWRENCE, KANS.

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Established 1874

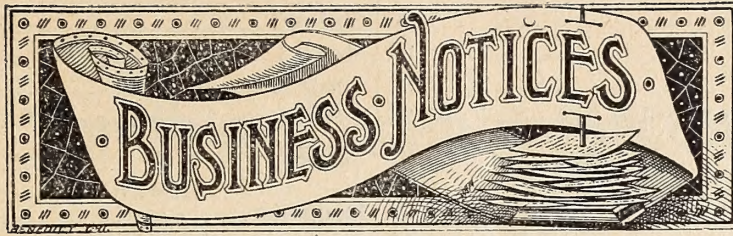
## Hargreaves Bros. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Lincoln, Neb.

Can handle shipments Fruit and Vegetables. Car lots or less quantities by express. Highest market price. Quick return.

References:—First National Bank, Lincoln, Neb. Com. Exchange Bank, Chicago., Citizens National Bank, Van Buren, Ark.





**Remittances** may be made by express order, post office order or draft on Kansas City banks.

**Terms.** Cash with the order unless otherwise agreed on before shipment.

**For Prices of Plants** see table on page 19. You will notice that they are lower than my quotations were last year.

**Duration of Plant Season.** In the spring from the tenth of March to the middle of May; and in the Fall season from September fifteenth to November first.

**Shipping Facilities.** None better in the state. We have Wells-Fargo and Pacific Express with half a dozen railway lines.

**One Dollar Orders.** While we have filled a few orders for less than one dollar, we prefer even money.

**Packing House.** Our packing house and sales yard is 1902 and 1904 South Massachusetts St.

**Lawrence** is a thriving city of 12,000 inhabitants. 40 miles from Kansas City and 27 miles from Topeka. We have several miles of brick paved streets, State University and Haskell Indian School, In consideration of the rich land and other advantages, real estate and suburban property of all kinds is lower here than can be had in any other town in Kansas.

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### Express Rates per 100 from Lawrence to

KANSAS.		Wakefield .....	90
Topeka .....	\$ 40	Clay Center .....	90
Beloit .....	1 00	Cedarvale .....	1 00
Larned .....	1 50	Junction City .....	75
Lindsey, Ottawa Co. ....	1 00	Peabody .....	90
Englewood .....	1 75	Wichita .....	1 00
Kiowa .....	1 50	Hutchinson .....	1 00
Monmouth .....	1 15	Winfield .....	1 00
Wathena .....	90	Beloit .....	1 00
Osawatimie .....	75	Independence .....	90

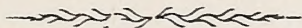


Oswego .....	1 00	Oxford .....	1 25
Fort Scott .....	90	Mead .....	1 90
Buffalo .....	1 00	Scott City .....	1 75
Portis, Osborne Co. ....	1 25	Syracuse .....	2 25
Lincoln .....	1 00	Onaga .....	75
Manhattan .....	75	ARKANSAS.	
Blue Rapids .....	90	Decatur .....	1 60
Tescott .....	1 00	Siloam Springs .....	1 69
Council Grove .....	90	Little Rock .....	2 60
McPherson .....	1 00	Fort Smith .....	2 00
Emporia .....	75	Vanburen .....	2 00
Argonia .....	1 25	Russellville .....	2 60
Burlington .....	50	Clarksville .....	2 60
Hiawatha .....	75	Ozark .....	2 40
Salina .....	1 00	Alma .....	1 75
Toronto .....	90	Springdale .....	1 60
Wellington .....	90	Beebe .....	1 65
Prescott .....	90	TEXAS.	
Washington .....	90	Palestine .....	3 00
Frankfort .....	90	Denison .....	2 00
Troy .....	90	Marshall .....	2 80
Morganville .....	90	Dallas .....	2 40
Wamego .....	50	OKLAHOMA.	
Solomon City .....	90	Oklahoma City .....	1 80
Hackney .....	1 25	Elreno .....	2 20
Wilson .....	1 00	Lawton .....	2 40
Arkansas City .....	1 25	Hobart .....	2 50
Elmdale .....	90	INDIAN TERRITORY	
Mound Valley .....	90	Purcell .....	2 00
Howard .....	1 00	Minco .....	2 25
Fulton .....	90	COLORADO.	
Osage City .....	50	Fort Collins .....	2 75
Mineapolis .....	1 00	Cannon City .....	2 75
Stockton .....	1 50	MISSOURI.	
Pearl .....	1 40	Warrensburg .....	1 00
Belvue .....	50	King City .....	1 15
Natonia .....	1 25	Springfield .....	1 60
Chapman .....	90	Trenton .....	90
Olathe .....	40	Pierce City .....	1 40
Burdick .....	1 00	Mountain Grove .....	1 80
Mulvane .....	1 00	Pleasant Hill .....	80
Greenleaf .....	90	Carthage .....	1 20
Sterling .....	1 25	Lamar .....	1 05
Marquett .....	1 00	St Joseph .....	75
Norton .....	1 75	Cedar Gap .....	1 85
Anthony .....	1 50	Olden .....	2 20
Russell .....	1 25	West Plains .....	2 20



# Smith's Twenty-Second Annual Catalogue.

THE YEAR of 1903 has past and gone. In farm products it was a year of abundance over the entire country. But in fruit products the west suffered the loss of millions of dollars by the severe frost on the last night of April. The year 1904 is before us. What there is in store for the horticulturist, we know not. But we have reason to believe that we will have an abundant crop of all kinds of berry and orchard fruits. The timely rains of last year made a heavy growth of fruit buds on vines, bushes and orchard trees. Hence you will notice in our letter herein to patrons, that we are well supplied with all sorts of berry plants. The frost left but a few berries on the Luther, Excelsior, Bederwood, Johnson's Early and Texas.

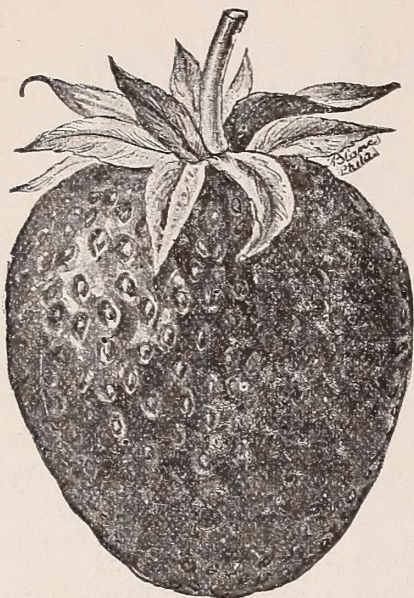


## New Strawberries.

**MILLER**—This new variety (on our soil) was introduced by Mr. Crawford of Ohio, the well known experimentalist. He speaks of it as being of large size, fine color and valuable, but with me it was seriously injured by the frost. We expect better of it this year.

**McKINLEY**—This new sort was a disappointment. Berries of medium size, light color, time of ripening, mid-season. Here we may say that we oppose naming new fruits after that of some famous men of our times. It is a safe conclusion that the fruit so named is wanting in merit and must have a big name to give it notoriety.





Nichol's Granville.

**NICHOL'S GRANVILLE**—It has not yet fruited here. Its plant growth is indicative of large fruitage. Mr. Crawford, the strawberry specialist of Ohio, says: "Granville berries round, conical, very dark clear through, of good quality, fairly productive, late."

**UNCLE JIM**—Here is a strawberry from Michigan, originated by a berry man who was known as Uncle Jim. It will fruit with us this year. Its plant growth is strong and healthy. From the praise showered on it by our Michigan berry friends we expect to be pleased and profited in its growth. Our

July report will advise our patrons of its behavior—as well as other new sorts that will fruit this year.

**MONITOR**—This new berry was originated by Z. T. Russell, of Carthage, Missouri. Plants are medium in size, blossom perfect. Those who have fruited it speak of its productiveness and value for market.

**CHALLENGE**—This variety we planted last spring. Mr. Crawford, the introducer, says that it was originated in Missouri by Mr. Peck about ten years ago. The fruit is of large size, regular form and firm in texture. Our plants are large and their crowns indicate large fruitage.

**CUMBERLAND**—In plant growth it promised big things but in fruit product it was a failure. We will discard it unless it does better this year.

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NOTE—We have omitted the matter of lands for berry planting cultivation, etc., from this catalogue. New patrons desiring information will be supplied with copies of 1903 catalogue for five 2-cent stamps.



**SUTHERLAND**—Here was another disappointment, as we had read reports of it being equal to the famous Bubach. So we were full of expectation of having a companion for that well known old variety. The Sutherland plant is a poor grower. We set its plants eighteen inches apart in the row, yet it did not half fill the spaces between the plants.

**HERO**—A hero in name but not in product. Its berries are of good size but not enough of them for commercial cultivation. In Arkansas it was probably a success.

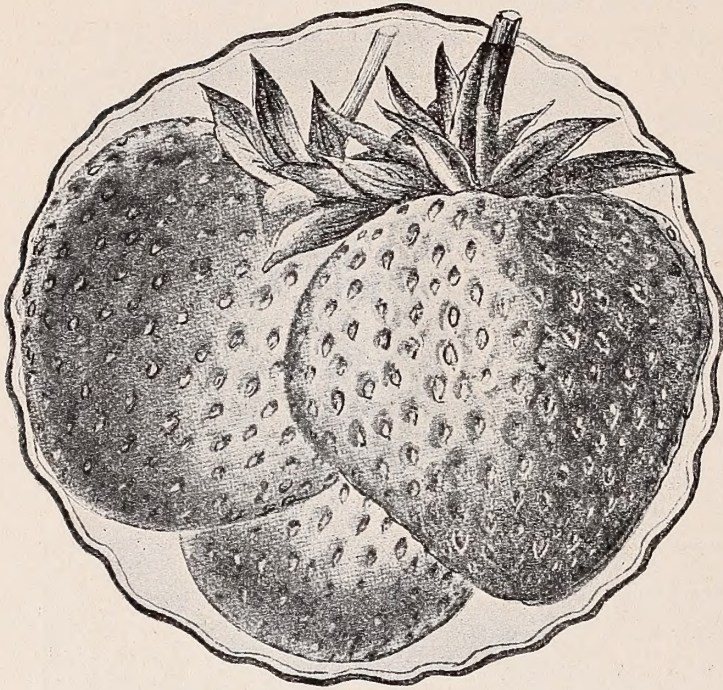
**TEXAS**—As this is one of the earliest, it went the way of the other early sorts. The frost picked it. The plant of the Texas is a great multiplier. It was originated in Arkansas and it is claimed to be a better variety than Excelsior.

#### **DUNLAP —**

Here doubtless, is one of the best strawberries that has been introduced since its parent, the Warfield. It is an improvement on that well known sort. Berries are a little larger, plant a more healthy grower with stronger roots. Cannot say that it is the equal of the Splendid but it comes nearer to that sort for all purposes than any new sort that has been introduced of late years.







Parsons.

**PARSONS—**  
This was the second best of the new ones that fruited with me this year. Berries are large and firm and attractive to the eye. Our soil seemed to suit its plant growth, as plants are very large and well rooted. Berries large dark red and of fair

quality. Try a few Parsons, they will please you.



## Novelties.



**W**E HAVE three new varieties of strawberry plants of Kansas origin. One that was sent to me last spring by one of my old patrons in McPherson county, who, having sold his farm and was about moving to Oklahoma, thought this seedling was so fine that it deserved being disseminated. Its plant growth is as promising as any new sort in our collection. When it fruits we will score its points and if it proves worthy of being scattered abroad, we will tell our patrons in our 1905 catalogue. The other new sorts are two chance seedlings found growing in my young pear orchard, that looked so strong and thrifty that they were planted in our trial beds.

We have great faith in all kinds of new fruit production. While it is not expected that the ideal will be attained, we should keep in mind a high standard to induce new fruit dissemination—even though many of the new ones prove a failure in some localities, they may be a success in other parts of our country.



## \* New Raspberries. \*



**EARLY KING** – Is a new red raspberry, uniting large size, beautiful color, high quality with productiveness and hardiness of the bushes. It is both early and a late ripening variety. The first red berries picked last year and the latest were from the Early King. We have had many years' experience with red rasp-



berries and we think that we know a good red raspberry. Fruit is about the size of Miller or Loudon, a shade darker and of better flavor. It is sure to grow in prominence for commercial traffic. No one who plants Early King will regret it.

### **New Black Raspberries.**

We have three chance seedlings, two of which we found on our fruit farm, and one on a neighboring fruit farm.

**THE NO. 1**—The canes are as large as a medium sized walking cane with side branches as large as a common raspberry cane. Berries are larger than Cumberland. We have but a few bushes of this sort and will not offer them to our patrons for two or three years, when we expect to have a cut of the fruit and canes.

**SEEDLING NO. 2**—Came up in a row of currants. Its canes are not so large but it is immensely productive. Last year (1903) its fruit was half killed by the frost. But the year 1902 the original bush of five canes with side branches turned out at one picking two Leslie quart boxes well filled with berries larger than Kansas. We expect to offer this sort to our friends next year, provided it holds up in size and product.



### **New Blackberries.**



**KENOYER**—This new blackberry is without a rival in earliness, productiveness and excellence. It ripens several days ahead of the Early Harvest. Berries are about twice as early as the Early Harvest, and larger than the late sorts. The berries do not sunburn or dry up on the bushes, but they retain their rich, glossy black, ripening all over at once.

The fruitman who desires to be with the ranks of the new fruit train, should not fail to add the Kenoyer to his list of blackberries.

#### **THE ORIGINATOR'S HISTORY.**

Early in the '90's I set a blackberry patch of the Early Harvest and Kittatinny varieties side by side. At that time these were the only tested varieties that would succeed under the hot



sunshine and drying winds of this section. The Early Harvest has for years held the place as the earliest blackberry in cultivation. Kittatinny ripens its berries about three weeks later, and stands without a rival in the size and quality of its fruit.

In the summer of 1897 there was discovered in an Early Harvest row near by the Kittatinny's a plant similar in cane growth to the Early Harvest, while its berries ripened earlier, and resembled the Kittatinny in size, form and quality. The characteristics of the plant in cane, foliage and fruit showed unmistakably that it was a cross between the only two varieties cultivated on my farm. Besides the bearing cane that had made its growth the preceding year, there was also a small dead cane about five inches high, that had grown in 1895 and was the original growth from the seed.

The spring of 1895 is noted in Southern Kansas as the driest and hottest on record, the fore part of the year having no precipitation in measurable quantity, except a snow in February. This extremely hot, dry weather forced all berry plants to bloom and to mature their fruit ahead of their usual season. This is the only year that strawberries have been known to ripen in Kansas in April and blackberries in May. My blackberries were forced by the drouth to bloom fully a week ahead of their usual time. Pollen from one of the early Kittatinny blossoms fell upon a pistil in one of the Early Harvest blossoms near by and fertilized the embryo seed contained therein. The Early Harvest berries ripened in May, two weeks too soon. These sunparched berries, being unmarketable, were left to dry up on the bushes and fall to the ground. On Decoration Day we had a heavy shower, followed by an abundance of rain throughout the year. The seed fertilized by the Kittatinny blossom germinated, and in 1896 sent up a cane which the following year produced the crop of berries before mentioned. Plants, like animals, transmit to their offspring the characteristics that their environments compel them to acquire. The parents of the Kenoyer blackberry were forced to bloom and mature their fruit earlier than usual, and this early fruiting quality was transmitted to the seedling plant. In no other year could this new variety have originated, for in no other year could the Kittatinny have transmitted its noble qualities



of fruit to so early a variety. It matures its berries in rapid succession and ripens its last berries just as late sorts commence to ripen. This places the entire crop on the market when it has few competitors, except the inferior Early Harvest. This early ripening makes it especially adapted to this western country, as it is never headed off by the summer drouth. In the summer of 1901, the hottest and driest summer in the history of our country, the Kenoyer blackberry matured 95 per cent. of its fruit, while about half of the Early Harvest berries dried up and all late sorts were almost a total failure.

**Remarks.**—After testing this variety for five years I am convinced that it is the best and most profitable blackberry for this locality. While it ought to prove equally valuable elsewhere, yet its value in any given locality can be ascertained only by testing it. The man who first purchases a plant or two for propagating and testing in his locality will be the man who will coin the money from this berry. A single plant set this winter or in the spring will by next fall be large enough to make several hundred root cuttings each of which will produce a plant. In this way a large patch can soon be set at small expense.

**Prices.**

Each.....	\$0.60	Half dozen.....	\$2.50
Two.....	1.00	Dozen.....	4.00

The foregoing introductory prices will remain unchanged until May 1st, 1904. Nothing but first-class plants will be sent out.




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When your strawberries are blooming and bees are sucking for honey, walk about your plants carefully, for when you kill a bee you lose a valuable polenizer.

In the cultivation of a berry garden, the farmer will have a season of recreation that will be rest for the body and growth to the soul.

In a look forward we are led to believe from past experience that berry growers and berry planters will be crowned with success in 1904.

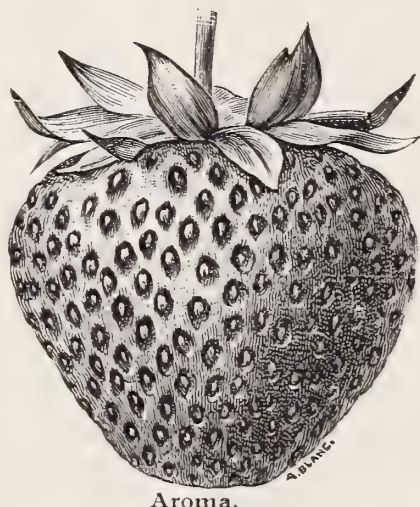




## Notes on the Behavior of Some of the old

## Standard Varieties in 1903.

**AROMA**—Plants are large and healthy and do not multiply but little more than is necessary for a well matted row. The runners set their plants the proper distances apart to produce large berries. The blossom being perfect and rich in pollen makes it one of the best pollenizers for other late blooming sorts. While it is a good companion for the Gandy in its lateness, it is more productive. Last year it doubled the Gandy in product. The fruit is large, even in size and rich in color.



Aroma.

**BEDERWOOD**—A very productive variety that we have fruited for several years. It is about two days later than August Luther. We always have a week's picking of this sort before the mid-season berries come in. Last year it was caught by the frost when its berries were about half grown.

**BUBACH**—Is without a rival in size on our soil. The Marshall has been held up as larger, but it has never shown greater size than this famous old timber.

**BRANDYWINE**—This variety has never paid us any profit, neither do we expect any. It owes a big debt for the good soil and kind treatment bestowed on it.



**BISMARCK**—A big polenizer but last year not great in profit bearing. One of its faults is lack of color. Another fault is in its berries running very small at end of season.



Bisel

**BISEL**—This variety should be in every berryman's berry field. In every case and for every purpose it stands close up with the Splendid. We introduced this variety to Kansas berryman in



1898 after we had given it a thorough test. It is larger than Warfield or Dunlap; the blossom is imperfect. The Splendid is its best pollenizer. If we had had more of this sort in place of New York, Bismarck, Miller, McKinley, and some others this year would have more profit instead of loss.

**WM. BELT**—Last year was the first season we ever had any real satisfaction in the Belts fruit. Its berries are not smooth nor even in size but it was large this year. The plant is healthy and easy to grow.

**CLYDE**—Followed up year after year this large berry is not profitable for commercial cultivation; some years it lacks color, other seasons berries are knotty and imperfect.

**CAPT. JACK**—This was not a good season for the old chief pollenizer; its fruit was imperfect notwithstanding its perfect blossom.

**CRESCENT**—This old variety did unusually well the past year. The first week of its picking it sold for \$2.50 and \$3.00 per crate. The old crescent will be a favorite a long while yet. Many growers do not list it in their catalogues.

**COBDEN**—Here is a variety that surprised us. Its fruit was large and abundant, color is good and attractive on the retailer's stand. Last year we said that we had fifteen varieties that exceeded Cobden—but we cannot say so this year—it is a long way better than Bismarck. First year of its fruiting with us was the dry season of 1901, the next season 1902 it had made no plant growth to raise fruit. So it was not the fault of the variety, but bad seasons for fruitage.

**EXCELSIOR**—The cold frosty morning of May 1st knocked it endways. It is so sour and Johnson Early so much better that we might as well retire it.

**GANDY**—Where our plants were not too thick we had large and well ripened Gandy. It and Aroma should be in every berry man's collection for late market. It is true that early raspberries come in a week before Gandy is out but after two or three messes of raspberries consumers go for the very last strawberries with a ravenous appetite paying big prices.

**HAVERLAND**—The season was not a good one for this sort, the severe frost injured it so seriously that it was not a profitable



market variety. Another season may turn the tables in favor of Haverland.

**JOHNSONS EARLY**—Notwithstanding the frost that destroyed the earlies last year we have unbounded faith in growing early varieties for these have always paid us good prices at the start: so when the later ones come in, the early are so nearly out that their small berries can be sold as seconds.

**KANSAS**—This was the first season of its fruiting on our soil. The fruit of Kansas is not large but it is abundant, while its flavor does not equal Aroma, Dunlap or Sample it is easy to grow it.

**MARSHALL**—Was taken by the frost. A few scattering berries is all there was of it.

**NEW YORK**—Well—we had no satisfaction with this sort. All we can say for it is that it has fine large plants—but as for market it is not able to compete with any except possibly the poorest varieties in our collection. Fruit is very large and soft.

**MINER**—This famous old timber holds its own. We had the moisture in 1903 to bring it up to the standard desired.

**MARGARET**—Like the New York, it would no longer find a place in my list, were it not that a few of our patrons want the variety.

**MICHEL**—A well known old variety that has been turned down by Johnson and other early sorts.

**PARKER EARL**—This sort was not in the ring the last year, the season was entirely too wet. Its foliage rusted so badly that there was not any color in its fruit. It was turned down by all the retailers of Lawrence. It lacked color and size.

**PARIS KING**—Frost got away with it. While not an early sort the frost killed about every blossom whether in bloom or not.

**ROUGH RIDER**—From a row 200 feet long we did not take a single quart. It will never be able to pay me the \$4.50 it owes me for the first 100 plants I bought of the introducer, to say nothing of the time spent in trying to make it show us wherein it was valuable.

**ROBINSON**—The Robinson was fully up to its early day quality



both size and product. It out yielded and outsold the Parker Earl. We introduced this variety in 1893 and as we notice that it is listed in many catalogues of the berry growers, we presume that their is merit in the Robinson.

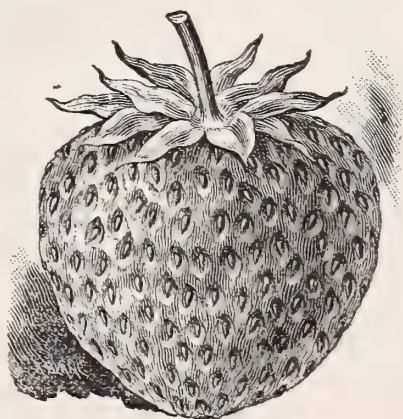
**SHARPLESS**—We have it in our list, but we think it is time to retire it. It has proved true and faithful in some eastern localities but with me and others in Kansas, it is deeply in debt.

**SAMPLE**.—This sort comes up to the standard claimed for it by its introducers. Its color being a medium dark clear red makes it go with retailers and consumers. The plant is a strong healthy grower and does not set so compactly as to make the fruit small. The blossom is imperfect and it requires a good polenizer like the Splendid to perfect allits fruit.

**SPLENDID**—This sort was my leader for market. I had more planted of it than any other variety, hence more berries to sell of this sort than any other one in our collection. I was better pleased with its behavior than ever before. The plant is perfectly healthy. It is a strong grower with a perfect blossom that is the best sort for polenizing. Warfield, Sample, Bubach, Crescent, Bisel and other imperfect sorts, except the very earliest kinds, which by the way are mostly perfect varieties. I recommend the Splendid to the commercial grower, the small gardener, the farmer, the merchant and the banker as oeing equal to the famous old Crescent in product with the addition of larger size, with a perfect blossom.

**VORIES**—There was a good crop of this sort. Berries are even in size and as productive as the Crescent with a perfect blossom. While it is not as late as the Aroma and the Gandy, I number the Vories among my late berries.

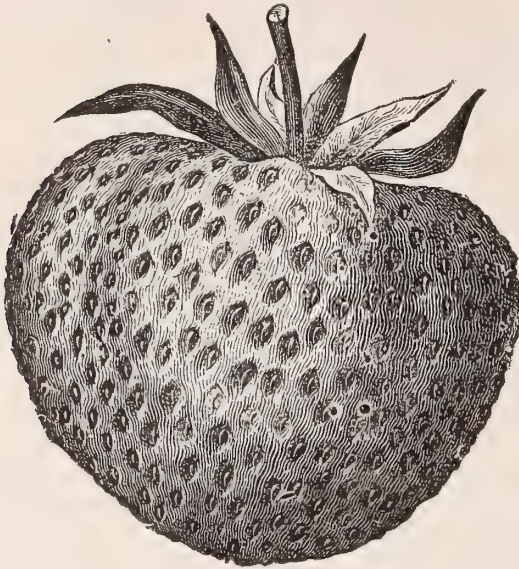
**WARFIELD**—This was a good year for this sort. Early in the spring and especially after the frost, we looked on the Warfield as a failure, but where it was well polenized it did remarkably well. By all means keep Warfield in your collection for



Vories.



home use and market.



Windsor Chief.

**WINDSOR CHIEF**—The abundant rains in the blooming season and the frost made the Chief somewhat imperfect but with the exception of these minor hindrances, the old Windsor Chief turned out a profitable crop.

With an orchard and a small fruit department on every farm, the children will be more contented and there will be more love at home.



## Pollenizing.

**T**HERE IS A BIG DIFFERENCE in the amount of pollen produced by the perfect flowering varieties of strawberries and it is a matter of study to properly adjust the perfect flowering sorts to the imperfect varieties. We used to think that the Capt. Jack was the standard in pollenization; but later experience satisfies us that Splendid is the best pollenizer, followed by Bederwood, Duclap, Aroma, Gandy and Vories. Early blooming imperfect sorts should have early perfect bloomers planted in rows, that is two imperfect to one perfect sort. The same rule applies to the mid season and late varieties.





**KANSAS**—This has been one of the leaders for market several years. Berries are of good size, ripening five days later than the Egyptian.

**CUMBERLAND**—One among the largest of the blackcap family. Berries are firm; canes are strong and hardy.

**CARDINAL**—This is a Douglas County seedling; dark or purple red, very large. Bush is healthy, large and stocky, plant a few Cardinals, they are fine for canning.

**EGYPTIAN**—A very early Black introduced by N. W. Spencer of Centralia, Illinois. The berries are of medium size, small seeds, firm and one of the best for shipping to distant markets.

**PROGRESS**—The earliest of all. It is a week earlier than the Kansas and on account of its earliness we get more money off an acre of Progress than we do out of an acre of Kansas.



## Red Raspberries.



**MILLER**—This is a bright sort of Delaware origin. Its fruit is nearly as large as the Loudon and of better taste. That is to my taste.

**LOUDON**—This is firm, large sort that is profitable some seasons. A very hard winter or dry summer, weakens or kills its bushes. As to taste we do not think it is the equal of the Miller or the Brandywine.

**BRANDYWINE**—A well known old variety of fine color, taste and firmness. Its cane growth is not as strong as it should be for large product.

**TURNER**—A well known old variety that stands the coldest win-



ters. Fruit is of medium size and to our taste the best of all the red sorts. Bush growth neverwinter kills.



## Blackberries.

**KITTATINNEY.**—A well known old variety, that pleases the taste of everybody. It is frequently injured by our coldest winters.

**SNYDER.**—Thought to be the hardiest of the blackberry family. Its berries are of medium size when bushes grow too closely or when the lateral branches are not cut back half or more of their growth.

**EARLY HARVEST**—Excepting the new Kenoyer this is the earliest of the blackberry family.

**TAYLOR**—Is a well known variety of medium size—hardy.

**LUCRETIA DEWBERRY**—Ripens with the late raspberries. It is as large as the old Kittatinny black-berry. Try a dozen Lucretia.



## Goosberries and Currants.

**T**HESE FRUITS should be in every farmer's collection for family use. While goose berries will thrive and bear profitable crops every year in ordinary soil, currants must have a northern exposure to succeed. The north side of a stone wall or tight board fence is the only place they will thrive in most parts of Kansas or Missouri.



### REFERENCES.

As we have many new patrons every year who do not know us, we are pleased to refer them to the Lawrence National Bank, Watkins National Bank, Merchant's National Bank, and the agent of Wells-Fargo and Pacific Express Companies.



## Price List of Plants.

### STRAWBERRIES.

	Dozen by mail.	100 Ex. not pd.	1,000 Ex. not pd.
Aroma, perfect	\$0 35	\$0 50	\$3 50
Aug. Luther per.	35	50	3 00
Bisel, imperfect	35	50	3 00
Bubach, imp.	35	50	3 50
Brandywine, per.	35	50	
Bismark, per.	35	50	
Capt. Jack, per.	35	50	3 00
Crescent, imp.	35	50	3 00
Clyde,	35	50	
Cobden, imp.	35	50	3 00
Cumberland per.	35	50	
Challenge, per.	50	1 00	
Dunlap, per.	35	50	3 00
Excelsior, per.	35	50	3 00
Gandy, per.	35	50	3 00
Haverland, imp.	35	50	3 00
Hero, per.	50	75	
Jessie,	35	50	
Johnson's E, per.	35	50	3 00
Kansas, imp.	50	50	3 50
Margaret, per.	50	75	
Miner, per.	35	50	
Marshall, per.	50	75	
McKinley, per.	35	75	
Miller, per.	35	75	
Monitor,	35	50	3 50
New York, per.	35	75	
Nichol's G, per.	75	1 00	
Parker Earl, per.	50	50	5 00
Paris King, per.	35	50	
Parson's B, per.	50	75	
Rough Rider, per.	50	50	
Robinson, per.	35	50	3 00
Sample, imp.	35	50	3 00
Splendid, per.	35	50	3 00
Sutherland, imp.	75		
Sharpless, imp.	35	50	
Stayman, imp.	36	50	
Saunders, per.	35	50	

Texas, per.	35		
Thompson, per.	35		
Uncle Jim,	50	1 00	
Vories, per.	35	35	3 50
Warfield, imp.	35	35	3 00
Windsor, Chf, imp	35	35	3 50

### GOOSEBERRIES.

	Doz. Ex. not pd.	100 Ex. not pd.
Houghton	\$0 75	\$4 00
Downing	75	4 00

### CURRENTS.

	Doz. Ex. not pd.	100 Ex. not pd.
Fay	\$0 75	\$4 00
Red Dutch	75	4 00

### RASPBERRIES.

	Doz. Ex. not pd.	100 Ex. not pd.	1,000 Ex. not pd.
Cumberland, blk	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$
Munger, blk.	50	2 50	
Progress, blk.	50	1 00	
Egyptian, blk.	50	1 00	6 00
Early King, red	75	2 50	
Kansas, blk.	50	1 00	6 00
Cardinal, red	50	1 50	12 00
Miller, red	50	1 00	8 00
Brandywine, red.	50	1 25	8 00
Thwack, red	50	1 25	8 00
Turner, red.	50	1 25	

### BLACKBERRIES.

	Doz. Ex. not pd.	100 Ex. not pd.	1,000 Ex. not pd.
Early Harvest	\$ 50	\$1 50	\$9 00
Snyder	50	1 50	9 00
Taylor	50	1 50	9 00
Kittatinny	50	1 50	9 00
Lucretia, Dew B	50	1 50	
Kenoyer, 2 plants	\$1 00	doz.	\$4.00



## Pedigree.

**B**EWARE and don't allow yourself to be caught by the pedigree salesman about the propagation of strawberries. They are abroad seeking for succors, claiming to grow pedigree strawberry plants. Now many people do not take the pains to acquaint themselves about how strawberry plants are propagated; hence as in the case of stock pedigree they take it for granted that there are pedigree plants and that they are superior, which is a great mistake. We have the books of several well known authors on strawberry culture and propagation of plants; such men as A. S. Fuller, E. P. Roe's Success with Small Fruits; Myrick's Berry Culture; Bigler's Berry Book; John J. Thomas and others. Now if there had been any pedigree records in strawberry plant growing, these men would have given their readers the benefit of it.

Pedigree applies to highly bred animals in one continuous line for many years. Many of our best strawberries are chance seedlings, found growing in some fence row about our hedges or in other places frequented by birds that feed on berries. So beware of the pedigree plant salesman, for it is a hook to get the lion's share of the berry-plant trade.





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a Specialty.

Correspondence  
Solicited. . . . .

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Berry  
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Trustee Second District Kansas Horticultural Society.

Lawrence, Kansas,

1904.

Dear Sir:—At the beginning of every new year it is our custom to have a preliminary parley with patrons and friends, about the outlook for the incoming year. This is the twenty-second year that I have visited many of you through the medium of my catalogues, to know about your wants and to tell you what I had to sell. It would be a greater pleasure to meet you in person and grasp you by the hand and see your face, but it is impossible, you are too widely scattered for me to ever see all of you. Now the blush of spring blossoms will soon be upon us, and some of you will need a few plants to set in your garden or to set a new berry patch.

This year I have as fine an assortment of the new and the old standard strawberries, raspberries and blackberries as there is in the country. Having had long years of experience it enables me to know the varieties that succeed best in the West. I also have some worthy new berry fruits that will be leaders in our markets when they are known, so I advise you to secure some of them this year, and thus be up to date in the progress that is being made in new fruit growing.

To patrons who want ten and fifteen thousand, or more plants we will make special prices. Should you need further information before placing your orders, it will be furnished on application.

#### THE WESTERN FRUIT GROWER

Is the best fruitman's paper published in America. The price is only fifty cents a year. The January issue contains fifty pages and is alone worth the price asked for a year. To all who order \$7.00 worth of plants I will send this great paper free for the year 1904. If you do not want \$7.00 worth of plants, or none at all send me 50 cents and I will send you the paper.

Faithfully,

B. F. Smith,

Drawer C, Lawrence, Kansas.







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[signed] W. J. Lee, J. W. Brinkley, W. I. Whitehurst, Henry C. Cooper, W. F. Shumadine & Bro.

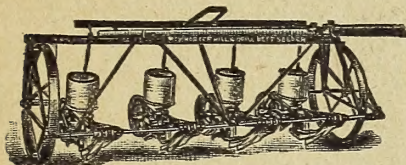
The above are prominent farmers in this immediate section,

(Signed) W. H. Doyle, President of the Citizen's Bank, Norfolk, Va.

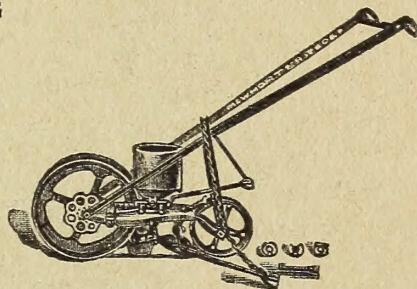
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